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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 17th ult. being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, a quorum of both houses appeared at the State House in Raleigh, were qualified, and took their seats. Bartlett Yancey, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate without opposition; Benj. H. Covington, Clerk; James W. Clark, Assistant Clerk; Thomas B. Wheeler and Robert Ray, Door-Keepers.

On Tuesday, 18th, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, to inform him of the organization of the Senate; a resolution was passed, to admit Joseph Gales and Son into the Senate, to report the proceedings; and a committee was appointed, who reported rules for the government of the Senate. Several ballottings were made for Engrossing Clerks, &c.

Thursday, Nov. 20, standing committees of Claims, of Propositions and Grievances, and of Privileges and Elections, were appointed; a select committee was appointed on Education; and it was

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Public Roads and internal improvement; to Agriculture; to the Criminal Laws; and to the Public Lands acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians, be referred to select committees.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 17th, Alfred Moore, Esq. of Brunswick county, was elected Speaker, by a majority of 9 votes over Robt. Strange, Esq. of Fayetteville, Moore 64, Strange 55; Pls. Henderson was appointed Clerk; William B. Lockhart, Assistant Clerk; John Lumsden and Richard Roberts, Door-Keepers.

Tuesday, 18th, a writ of election was issued for the election of a member from Chowan county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Skinner; a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor; a committee was also appointed, who reported rules for the government of the house; Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, was elected one of the (three) engrossing clerks; there were 19 candidates, but no other person had a majority.

On Wednesday, 19th, another balloting was had for engrossing clerks, but no election. On this day the Governor transmitted his annual message, which will be found below.

On Thursday, 20th, the various parts of the Governor's message were referred to different committees.

The various standing committees of the house were appointed; the names of gentlemen composing them, shall be given hereafter. On this day's balloting, T. T. Armstrong, of Stokes, was elected an engrossing clerk; one more remained to be chosen.

Mr. Alston presented the following resolutions, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the several incorporated Banks of this State: whether their notes are at this time redeemed agreeably to their charters, with specie, and if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume specie payments. And in the event of failure on the part of the Banks to apply the proper corrective, then the said committee have power to examine the officers of the several Banks, and to require that their returns and statements be made on oath.

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer lay before this House a statement of the amount of the Capital Stock of the several Banks of this State, and of the debts due to the same—of the moneys deposited therein—of the notes in circulation, and of the cash on hand.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 19, 1828.
To the Honorable the General Assembly of
the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The assemblies since the adjournment of the last session of the General Assembly, have been such as usually present a state of circumstances natural or common to the regulations of the State. The progress of our internal improvements will perhaps be found as great as funds and circumstances would allow.

The multiplication and waste of means have heretofore retarded the great work of improvement, involved us in difficulties, and produced a depression of public spirit, from which we have not yet recovered; and but for the wisdom of the last Legislature, in commencing a new plan, by beginning at the mouths of our rivers and proceeding gradually and effectually upwards, the people would have sunk into a state of indifference, to say the least, from which it would have required many years to rouse them to renewed interest and confidence. The appropriation made by the last Legislature, for the purpose of deepening the Flats in the Cape Fear, below Wilmington, has, so far as I can learn, excited a confidence and a zeal highly favorable to the cause of internal improvement; and the success which has already resulted from the embankment which has been erected at the upper Flats or Bulkhead, has fully realized the expectations of all acquainted with the topography of that part of the river. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that at least twelve inches of water have been gained since the completion of that embankment, although that is only a part of the work contemplated to be done at that place. From the success which has thus far attended these works, we may confidently expect that when the whole shall have been finished, the expectations of the public will be speedily realized in the effect which it will produce on our commerce. Should this improvement in the navigation of the river, from the Bar to Wilmington, admit vessels over the flats carrying double the burthen of those that could formerly pass, it is not extravagant to calculate that double the tonnage, per annum, will, in a few years hence, enter that port, that has done heretofore; and, consequently, that there will be an increased demand, in the same ratio, for the produce of our citizens. It is easy to see what a great increase of individual and state wealth this must lead to. A contract for constructing these works was effected by the State Engineer for fifteen thousand dollars, (five thousand less than the sum appropriated;) and it is satisfactory to learn, that the whole can be completed for that sum. I will indulge the hope, that the system which has been thus commenced, will be continued in a progress commensurate with the means of the State. The opening of Roanoke Inlet is an object of the highest importance, when we consider its relation to the trade of the Roanoke River and its tributaries. Nothing would contribute more to raise the standing, and increase the wealth and prosperity of the State; and if it be practicable and within our means, North Carolina ought never to relinquish it. The Roanoke Navigation Company have, at length, extended the canal at the Great Falls to Weldon's Orchard. From the Orchard to the River below, there is portage. I respectfully recommend to your consideration, whether it would be expedient for North Carolina to carry the canal to the river, either by subscribing for the unappropriated shares in that company, or by such other means as your wisdom may dictate. It is worthy of the enquiry of the Legislature to ascertain whether there are not other obstructions at or near the mouths of our rivers, the removal of which would cause a similar effect on our trade with that contemplated by the opening of the Cape Fear, below Wilmington.

Our Public Roads should claim your serious consideration. A vast majority of the farming community are compelled, from their location, to go to market by roads. They are not interested immediately in the clearing of our rivers, except (as in the case of the Cape Fear below Wilmington) it is to have a general effect on the trade of the State. Our roads are bad, except where nature has made them good; and in some parts of the country, it is very difficult for the farmer to carry his produce to market. From the attention which has been paid to the navigation of our rivers, the people living remote from them have a right to expect a correspondent spirit in regard to roads, and the uniform devotion of their representatives to their interests and wishes, is a pledge that they will not be disappointed. The present system of repairing roads, which has existed for a long time, is very defective, both as to its un-

equal operation on the people, and the temporary, unsubstantial repairs that are generally made, which seldom last longer than the fall of a heavy rain. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to open new roads, a different mode must be adopted of keeping them in repair; and it would be well to make an experiment at once, as the present method is so obviously inefficient and unequal in its operation. Should you think it advisable to do so, it is with you to devise the mode.

The liberal aid proffered by the last Legislature to such agricultural societies as were, or might be, formed in different parts of the State, has, it is hoped, produced the dawn of a new era in the improvement of our agriculture. It is encouraging to learn, that in many counties societies have been instituted; but it is a strong proof of the difficulty of correcting long established habits and methods of culture, that many counties have not availed themselves of the proffered encouragement, and is the best argument that can be offered for the continuance of Legislative patronage. Such is the rooted strength of old customs and modes of farming, particularly amongst us, that we must expect improvement to be gradual; and should Legislative wisdom deem it expedient to keep the subject alive for some years, we shall, I think, witness a gradual march in improvement. Were each successive Legislature to throw in its mite only, in the way that it may deem most expedient, it would doubtless be productive of great good. The American Farmer, an invaluable agricultural paper, published in Baltimore, by Mr. J. S. Skinner, has spread a great deal of useful information among our planters, and has done much good. If the Legislature would present each agricultural society in the State with a few copies of this work, it would be of great service to them in their meetings, and at other times when they might wish to examine them. I trust it will not be deemed chimerical to recommend the purchase of a small Farm near our University, to be put under the care of a practical and scientific farmer, who should, besides a small salary, give an additional inducement for one qualified to offer, to allow the produce of the Farm, which should be cultivated in the highest order. On this Farm experiments should be made, under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, in manuring, as to kind, quality and manner of applying, and in the various methods of cultivating different articles of common growth, and such as it might be deemed important to introduce from abroad. The person having charge of the Farm should understand the mechanism and use of the most improved implements of husbandry, and also be well informed in the different departments of domestic economy. It is unnecessary to be more minute, as my design is only to sketch an outline of the plan which some reflection has suggested to my mind. Let the students of the University, of the two higher classes, accompanied by the Professor of Chemistry, visit this little Farm at such times as might be fixed upon by the Faculty of the University, and there see and learn the usefulness and beauty of husbandry. What a stock of useful knowledge would this enable our young men to carry with them into the bosom of society! The utility and practicability of this plan derives much support from the assurance which we may feel, that the able and indefatigable Faculty of our University would cheerfully co-operate in the attainment of the important objects in view.

The last General Assembly distinguished itself by the passage of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. Should humane law be permitted to remain in force, a few years, experience will demonstrate that it will not operate any inconvenience to the community, but will curtail the extension of credit, and the numerous lawsuits consequent thereon. Our country will no longer present the odious spectacle of public prisons filled with the unfortunate, many of them to gratify an unhallowed feeling of revenge in a creditor, and the people will be drawn from ruinous speculations and injudicious credit, to habits of industry and economy. I sincerely hope that this relic of barbarity—this stain upon free institutions—is now blotted from our code forever; and that the unfortunate, who should rather claim our compassion and charity, shall no longer be torn from helpless families, and confined with criminals in loathsome prisons. Our criminal code appears to me to require amendment. It was recommended to the Legislature by my worthy and lamented predecessor, a few sessions past, to strike from the law respecting perjury the punishment of cropping.—With the advance of civilization under our free and enlightened government, it is certain that we should from time to time examine our laws and adapt them to the moral condition of the peo-

ple. A law that suited men one hundred years ago would not suit them now; and in the lapse of a century from this time, our posterity will no doubt be astonished to find our code starr'd with this barbed punishment; when they shall have adopted one, equally calculated to answer the end of law, whilst the door of reformation is not closed on its unhappy victim. But what can induce a man degraded and depraved, to amend his life with a mark of infamy on his head, that must follow him wherever he goes, and exclude him forever from society?

The punishment of crimes is intended to deter persons from the commission of them; but every wise law will certainly aim at a reformation of the person punished, or at least will not prevent it. It is submitted to your wisdom, whether the punishment for counterfeiting would not be a sufficient penalty to the perjuror law, excluding the whipping, and retaining the disqualification to give evidence. I would further recommend to your serious deliberation, whether it would not be expedient to abolish entirely the punishment of whipping; and whether the punishment of theft, under any circumstances, should be equal to that of murder.

Since my appointment to the Executive, I have witnessed with much concern, the frequency of imprisonment for common offences of assault and battery. I am certainly an enemy to a loose and inefficient police; but I cannot conceive that the power vested in our courts of imprisonment in every case of assault and battery, is at all necessary for the security of the peace and good order of society. Shall we throw a fellow-citizen, possessing all the honest and honorable feelings of our nature, into a dungeon with persons charged with, or convicted of, ignominious crimes? I respectfully suggest to your honorable body, whether it would not be expedient to abolish imprisonment for this offence, except where there clearly appears to be an intention to kill, or the person offending is unable to pay a fine, or the assault is made on a woman.

I have received from the purchasers of the Cherokee lands, complaints of a very serious nature against the Indians, who pretend to be entitled to a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land each, reserved to them by the treaty of 1817 and '19. For the protection of those honest citizens, who purchased on the credit of the State, and the insurance of better sales of the land unsold than the last sales made by our Agent declare, I would recommend this subject to your mature deliberation. I have in my possession, letters and papers that will throw much light on the subject, which shall be laid before you in good time.

Accompanying this communication, are such resignations of the justices of the peace, and field officers of the militia, as have been received during the recess; together with my Letter Book, and such letters and documents as are proper to be laid before you.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GABRIEL HOLMES.

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

Imports and news from Europe!

NEW-YORK, NOV. 12.

The ship Diamond, Capt. Macy, arrived below yesterday, in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, and we are indebted to Capt. M. for Liverpool and London papers, the former to the 18th, and the latter to the evening of the 16th ult. inclusive.

SPAIN.

The following is a summary of the intelligence from Spain:

The Cortes, it appears, have made no terms. The Royal Family appear to have left Cadiz, simply because the confusion and dismay were such that no one had authority to prevent them. On the 3d the French troops entered the city: it was on the 1st that the King arrived at the French post.

Fifty thousand men of the French army are, it is understood, to remain to occupy Spain, until the establishment of tranquillity under the King's government. The King is not expected in Madrid before the 18th: little, it is probable, will be known of the purposes of the party now restored till then.

The Regency have of course dissolved:—they issued an address, remarkable for the curious inflation of its style and sentiment.

Mina still continues in arms, and it is supposed will persevere in resistance.

Riego has been condemned,

and the regency.

Proclamation of the King of Spain.

"The scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied, and followed the establishment of the democratical constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820, have been made public and known to all my subjects.

"The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful baseness, the most horrible offences against my royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change essentially the paternal government of my kingdom into a democratical code, the fertile source of disasters and misfortunes.

"My subjects, accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new constitutional system. All classes of the state experienced the mischiefs caused by the new institution.

"Tyrannically governed, in virtue and in the name of the constitution, secretly watched in all their private concerns, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

"The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical constitution; it called for the cessation of a code null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for maintenance of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the re-establishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights; rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

"This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

"In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the constitution; sometimes they were conquerors; sometimes they were conquered; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

"Their enthusiasm, in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted them under the reverses of war, and preferring death to the sacrifices of those great benefits, my subjects convinced Europe, by their fidelity and their constancy, that although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation in general was religious, monarchical, and passionately devoted to its legitimate sovereign.

"The whole of Europe—well aware of my captivity, and of that of all the royal family, of the deplorable situation of my loyal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines which malignant agents were disseminating on all sides, resolved to put an end to a state of things which constituted a common repugnance, which menaced with destruction on thrones and ancient institutions, in order to substitute impunity and profligacy.

"France entrusted with so sacred an enterprise has triumphed in a few months over the efforts of all the rebels of the world, collected for the misery of Spain, upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

"My august and well beloved cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

"Replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble allies, and the valiant example of my cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will in this the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorized the following Decree:

"Art. 1. All the acts of the government called constitutional (or whatever kind and description they may be) a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 1st of October, 1823, are declared null and void; declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to submit to laws and authorise orders, degrading and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

"Art. 2. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Oviedo, April 9, the other May 28, in the present year, waiting, meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow them laws, and adopt those measures, which will be best calculated to secure their re-

strength and virtue, the constant object of my views. You may command me to do all the ministerial services to all the ministers. (Signed by the royal hand.) D. VICTOR SABZ." Post St. Mary, Oct. 1."

One account says, that of the four members of the Cortes, present at the State, sixty voted for resuming to the King his power, and have received the assent of his Majesty. The Cortes then dissolved themselves. For the last thirty-six hours the Isle of Leon was attacked with the greatest vigor. Ballesteros, the Duke l'infantado, and the Ambassadors, had arrived there.

A letter from an English gentleman at Cadiz, dated Oct. 2, 1823, describes the state of the neighborhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to Church after his liberation, still the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles became the prey of the blood-thirsty "Faithful," the houses of many of our friends were sacked and pillaged, and every thing which could contribute to freedom, instruction, or improvement, instantly burnt or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst "Vivas" and rejoicings; some even of the higher class, and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds, Velaustegui, Orlando, and Padre Camanico, being the most active." "The execrations," he adds, "among the lower class of people, is intense; authorised to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are compromised as bloodhounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed."

"The French do little to prevent these cruelties, but, should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast-sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba, and South America, to summon them to surrender to the Allied arms, and return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand."

Augsburg, Sept. 30.—Letters from Italy announce that a terrible insurrection had just broken out in Upper Egypt, where the whole population of a large section of the country have risen, en masse, and all communication has been interrupted. At Suckot, all the Turkish soldiers, foreigners and travellers have been assassinated, the magazines pillaged, and the caravans plundered.

The Greeks have had a battle with the Turks between Thebes and Giton, in which the latter lost 1000 killed, and 400 prisoners. In another battle, near Volo, the Turks lost 600 prisoners.

LONDON, OCT. 14.—We understand that government has received information of the final and complete settlement of the differences between Russia and Turkey under the arrangement of Lord Wellington. It is added that the disputes between Greece and Turkey, are to be intrusted to the mediation of Russia, Austria, and G. Britain.

The new Pope.—Cardinal De la Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of September, and has taken the title of Leo XIII. He is an Italian, born at the Castle of De la Genga, 2d of August, 1760. The Journal des Debats says he is a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the Head of the Church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals born out of the states which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the restoration, he was sent by the late Pope, (Pius VII,) to congratulate Louis Philippe, on his return, and he was afflicted at Paris with a long illness. In 1815 he was reinstated with the Roman purple. At the moment of his nomination he was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs of the diocese of Rome.

Intelligence, two days later than the above, has been received at New-York, by the ship Minerva, from Liverpool.

Riego had been reprieved in consequence of his having made some important discoveries, which went to implicate about 300 persons.

Tarifa and Cueta have opened their gates to the French in obedience to the King's order, and the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo only wanted the King's order to do the same thing. Barcelona was expected to submit.

CONVENTION DEBATES.

FROM THE SALMING REGISTER.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

The Convention met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Yancey, after a few remarks, submitted the two following Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report such amendments to the Constitution of North-Carolina as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to insert the several amendments, by them proposed, to the Constitution, and report the same so amended.

The question being put by the President on the passage of the first Resolution,

Mr. Brevard said he had waited in expectation that some Gentleman would have anticipated him, in the amendment which he was about to suggest; but as no one had done so, it must devolve upon him. He did not believe that the number mentioned in the Resolution was sufficient for a committee of this nature. He thought that on a subject so important, each county having a delegate in the Convention, ought to be represented. A committee composed of seven persons could not be said to represent the 24 counties who had sent delegates. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the number be increased from seven to twenty-four.

Mr. Yancey, in reply, observed that in the appointment of seven as a committee, it was true that each county would not be represented, nor did he believe it necessary they should be. Whatever this committee may report, nothing can be decided but by a majority of this body. His reason for proposing the number specified, was that he thought it better calculated to carry into effect the object of the Resolution, than a large number. If the number were to be increased as the gentleman from Lincoln wished, it would be as well to discuss the subject at once without appointing any committee. It is well known, said Mr. Y., that small committees always more effectually investigate a subject, than large ones. If the committee were extended to twenty-four there would be a great contrariety of opinion in it, as there would be in this body; and instead of producing harmony and unanimity of sentiment, it would be calculated to raise discord. He therefore hoped the resolution, as presented in its original form, would be adopted.

Mr. Brevard said, that his object for proposing a large number for the committee, was that the sentiment of the different counties might be known: not only here, but in the Committee where the proposed amendments to the Constitution would be discussed. Delegates may meet here from different counties having different alterations to propose: these might be considered in the Committee, and by indulging a spirit of compromise, could be adjusted so as to meet the views of this meeting. He did not believe a committee of 24 would be too numerous, as their object would be to ascertain the sentiments of the people of this State, so far as it is represented in this Convention, on the important subject of amending the Constitution. If a committee of seven be appointed, they may know the wishes and sentiments of those counties which delegated them to attend this meeting, but they would have no means of ascertaining the sentiments of other counties.

Mr. Yancey observed, that the Committee when designated, would not only consult their own wishes and those whom they immediately represent; but on every subject which came before them, they would consult the views of the delegates from different counties, and when the committee made their report, if any part of it was objected to, an opportunity would be then afforded Gentlemen of expressing their opinions on the subject, and of proposing such amendments as they judged proper.

Mr. Settle had thought it would be proper for this body to express their sentiments as to what amendments they deemed necessary, previous to the appointment of a committee; that the committee might carry into their deliberations the views of the whole body, upon so important a subject. But if the Convention thought otherwise, he did not wish to be considered as making any objections to the mode now proposed. His reasons for wishing this body first to express their sentiments, was that he thought it a better mode of producing unanimity in the meeting when the Report should be made. He was in favor of a large committee, that when they assembled, they might compare the views of different counties and come to a more correct understanding of the different views of those counties, than a small committee. He hoped therefore the amendment of the Gentlemen from Lincoln would be adopted.

Mr. Fisher thought that a committee of seven was better calculated to make a Report on the subject proposed, than a large number. He did not believe there would be found much difference of opinion among the Delegates, all had the same object in view; all that was wanted was, that the subject matter should be brought before the meeting in proper form. If a very numerous committee

were to be appointed, the business had better be taken up and discussed by the whole body, as so large a committee would have to encounter all the intricacies which would be met with in entering upon a discussion in the mode.

He hoped therefore a committee of seven would be agreed to.

Mr. Graves said, that before this meeting could come to any correct conclusion on this subject, they ought first to enquire into the powers which this body possessed. The committee proposed is to report such alterations in the Constitution as it may think necessary to meet the views of the people of North-Carolina.—It strikes me, said Mr. G. that our powers are limited. How do we meet here? Not as a portion of the People of North-Carolina met in Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. By what authority, and for what purpose then, are we assembled? We are met under the authority of the people of our several counties to determine on the most fit and proper plan of taking the sense of the people of the State on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution in several particulars. Those particulars are contained in certain Resolutions passed at Raleigh in December last. These Resolutions directed the people to appoint Delegates to meet here at this time, and designate the objects of their meetings.

But if we appoint the committee as proposed, what will be its power? They are directed to report such amendments to the Constitution as they judge proper.—And suppose this committee make a report, recommending a variety of amendments not contemplated in the Resolutions under which this meeting acts. It is my opinion, said Mr. G. we have no authority to go beyond the objects embodied by the original Resolutions, and these ought to be taken as the basis of the Report to be made by this committee, and ought to be given to them as their instructions.

Mr. Phifer was in favor of the Resolution as proposed by the gentleman from Caswell. Seven members of their body would be sufficient to draw up a report embracing the prominent amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution. This Report will be examined and discussed by this body, and every member will have an opportunity of proposing such amendments as he may think proper. A large number would clog the proceedings of the Committee, without being of any real service to it.

Mr. J. S. Smith agreed with the gentleman from Caswell that a committee of seven was better than one more numerous. The object of appointing a committee is, that the subject may be brought fairly before the meeting. It will then be time enough to discuss the question of our powers. Every gentleman will have an opportunity of offering amendments in a committee of the whole, or in the house. But if gentlemen proceed with their objections in this stage of the business, there will be no end to discussion. He hoped that the original Resolution would be adopted, and that further discussion would be deferred until the subject was regularly before the meeting.

Mr. R. Williamson, thought seven a convenient number for the committee; and he thought it best to waive all further discussion for the present.

The question on the proposed amendment was negatived without a division; and the original Resolution was adopted.

The second Resolution was also carried without objection.

Mr. Settle, a member of the Committee appointed on the Resolution directing a Report as to the free population of the several counties, the amount of the taxes, &c. said that he had understood that some members of their body wished to have a Report of the federal numbers of each county also. If the Committee were instructed to this effect, they could readily make it a part of their Report.

Mr. Fisher explained why he had not included a provision in his Resolution for the information now referred to. The principle of federal numbers was very properly adopted by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, because they had to deal with slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; and in order to compromise the different opinions on the subject of representation, slaves were considered as three-fifths persons and two-fifths property. But the same necessity does not exist here for this distinction.

All the counties hold slaves; and though fewer are held in the West than in the Eastern counties, the increase is greater in the West, in proportion to their numbers, than in the East. But it would have any effect in conciliating our Eastern brethren, said Mr. F. I should not object to making federal numbers the foundation of our representation.

Mr. Yancey rejoiced to hear the conciliatory spirit of the gentleman from Rowan, which embraced the interests of the whole State; this was the kind of feeling which would influence him in all his movements on this subject, he should not consider what would be the best for any particular county, but what would be for the interest of the State at large. He wished the whole subject to be brought before the meeting in proper form. If a very numerous committee

was appointed on the subject. He presumed that either federal numbers, or free white population united with permanent taxation, would be taken as the basis of representation; and it would be found in practice that it would make but little difference which course was adopted. He was willing to submit to the will of the majority. He hoped the federal number of each county would be reported.

Mr. Mangum wished that the report in question should also contain the amount paid by each county for the permanent tax. He was pleased to find, that in the interchange of sentiment which he had had with gentlemen on this subject, that there appeared to be a desire in all to fix upon such a basis of Representation as would operate equally in every part of the State. When we speak of real population, we take into view only the number of freemen in a State; but we find that the number of our ancestors had recourse to other considerations in fixing the basis of representation. At the time of forming the Federal Constitution, the basis then agreed upon, perhaps was the best; but he thought it would be more equitable, in the present case, to fix on a principle which would be less variable, and which would at all times bear more equally on the eastern and western parts of the State.

The State of South-Carolina, he understood, some years ago, labored under similar grievances to those which we now complain of in respect to inequality of representation, when by a spirit of compromise, brought about, he believed, by a citizen formerly of high standing in this State, the principle of population and permanent taxation were so united as to give satisfaction to all parties.

Mr. M. moved therefore, that the committee be instructed to report the federal numbers of the State, and of the several counties—also the amount of taxes paid by the several counties for the last three years, distinguishing the amount paid on each object of taxation, in each year.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Love, from the committee appointed to report a mode of raising a fund to defray the expenses of the present meeting, &c. reported that said expenses should be paid by a contribution from the members at the close of the meeting; and that they had appointed Mr. J. E. Lumden, Clerk of the meeting, to assist Mr. Brevard, who had consented to continue his services as Secretary. Concluded with.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 1 o'clock to morrow.

The Convention held in this city last week for the purpose of agreeing upon such amendments as they deemed necessary to the Constitution of the State, brought their business to a close in the afternoon of Saturday; after which they partook of a public Dinner provided by Mr. Gonke, to which they were invited by the citizens. Col. Polk, assisted by Col. J. Hawkins, Peter Browne and Wm. Boylan, Esqrs. presided. A number of patriotic toasts were given, and the meeting was entertained by songs from the company and music from Mr. Gonke—so that the evening was spent with great conviviality and harmony.—Raleigh Reg.

Extract of a letter received by the Canada, at New-York, from a friend in London.

Washington Irving spends the winter, I learn, at Paris, and is to be engaged in writing another work. Perkins is still in London, engaged in his new steam idea. They think it will not answer. Perkins, however, I understand, still entertains hopes. There are not many Americans in London; indeed, all the world is at Paris.

The dinner at Liverpool, which presented an occasion for Mr. Canning to express his sentiments on the subject of America, has had an excellent effect in this country. America stands well in every respect.

PORUGAL.
Extract of a letter from an English officer, dated Lisbon, Sept. 2.

The Portuguese are at this moment in a bad condition, and the instrument of a foreign faction, but we have now an English minister here, and hope he will very soon recover for us our former ascendancy. He is an intimate friend of the king, and I believe he possesses firmness sufficient to make our country respected.

"I hear the Portuguese government is preparing a secret expedition." [Probably for Brazil.]

"The Holy Alliance."—It appears by the last accounts from Europe, says the Evening Post, that this league has definitely decided on purging every country within its reach of anti-monarchical doctrines. Besides the measures adopted to carry this design into effect in Italy and Spain, the Sovereigns composing this body, are stated to have instructed their ministers residing in Switzerland, to require of the Swiss governments that they expel all the political refugees (patriots) in their territory, and furnish them with passports only for the United States of America, by way of Bremen and Hamburg; and that a list of 300 was furnished

to the Port. The crew had all been murdered.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

THE SEASON.

During the vernal, summer, and autumnal months, we have experienced an unusual temperature in the weather. In the spring, it was late before the season opened; but there was this advantage in it, that as soon as seed-time did arrive, the farmer could put in his crop without much fear of their being checked in their growth by frosts. During the summer, there was scarcely enough rain to give a healthy complexion to the face of the vegetable kingdom; and yet we had no uncommonly hot weather. For more than two months past, the weather has been unusually pleasant; not more than one day out of ten has been unfavorable to gathering in corn, picking out cotton, &c. Although we had early frosts, yet they did but little injury; some fields of cotton in the section of country above us, were cut short, many of the bolls not having begun to open before the first hard frost. In the western section of North-Carolina, there will be one-third less cotton raised than last year; but although the quantity is less, the quality is said to be better than it was the preceding seasons. The respectable price now given for cotton, has induced many of our farmers to omit gathering their corn at present, in order to employ all their force in picking, ginning, and baling their cotton for market. Provisions are generally very plentiful. Corn is selling at 25 cents in this town; beef, 3 to 3½ cents; pork 4½ to 5, &c.

The winds of heaven have not a greater power over the vasty deep, in suddenly changing its smooth, calm surface into the most terrific commotion, and swelling its briny waters into mountain billows, than the successes and disappointments of this sublunar world have in raising and depressing the hopes of man. To an observant eye, his countenance speaks a surer language than his tongue, for it is the index of his heart; what we there see depicted, we know to be the legitimate offspring of nature. Cunning and designing men may dissent as they please, yet their fears and their hopes will be betrayed, through all the contractions, expansions and contortions of physiognomy, by which they may endeavor to conceal the true state of their feelings. We have always been sensible of these truths; but never, in the course of our whole life, have we seen them more forcibly illustrated, than in the shifting and tergiversation of the partisans in this State of the radical candidate for President. Now that the evidence of their senses has convinced them that they are acting counter to the will of the people, they either try to hide their disappointment by a forced, affected indifference, or strive to distract the public mind, and set the people doubting as to the real sentiment of the State. Before the convention meeting took place at Raleigh, it was confidently asserted by the radicals, that a majority of the delegates were favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford; and even after one or more of the delegates had returned to this town, it was industriously reported that such was the fact! Now we can state, from an undisputed source,—from as respectable men as sat in the meeting, some of whom have passed through here on their return home,—that out of all the delegates elected, say 42 or 43, 18 were for Calhoun as first choice, while only 14 were in like manner for Crawford, the balance being for Adams and Jackson; while as second choice, 17 would prefer Calhoun to any other candidate, while in like manner only three or four were for Crawford. Our friends may confidently rely upon the correctness of this statement, as far as it was possible to ascertain the sentiments of the delegates.

Our readers will perceive, by the foreign intelligence in this day's paper, that our worst fears for the fate of Spain have been realized. Ferdinand VII. a poor, miserable cat-paw of the Holy league, has, for the twentieth time, perjured himself, by violating the sacred and solemn pledges he gave to remain faithful to the constitution, and to the nation. He promised to identify his fortunes with those of the Spanish people, and to exert all his energies for the maintenance of their liberty; but, as soon as a chance offered, he basely turned traitor to his country, and joined the foreign minnows who were sent to enslave his subjects! Every American, and every friend of the rights of man throughout the civilized world, must mourn over the unhappy condition of Spain. Her best patriots and most enlightened men, will now be sacrificed and murdered, to satiate the vengeful passions of monkish zealots and a sanguinary priesthood. All the wise and good men of the nation will be hunted down by the blood-hounds of royalty, and immured in the dungeons of the inquisition, or burnt by the faggots which infuriated bigots will cause to be lighted up!

Pirates!—A letter from Capt. S. Duncan, in command of the U. S. schr. Ferret, dated St. Jago de Cuba, states, that an American brig had been captured by pirates, and carried into a port in the island of Cuba; that he immediately sailed for the harbor where the brig lay, and found her completely stripped of every thing that could be removed, and not a soul on board. Capt. Ferret, supposes the crew had all been murdered!

We this week give a summary sketch of three or four of the first day's proceedings of the Legislature. As is usual in the beginning of the session, they had done little more than organize, and mark out the business of the winter, — by referring the various parts of the governor's message to different committees, appointing their standing committees, offering a few resolutions, &c.

The Governor's message, which will be found on the first page of this paper, is less prolix than most documents of the kind; but we like it the better for its brevity; it is sufficiently amplified for all practical purposes. It is a great, but common error, to determine the merits of a speech, or of any literary production, by its length; we might as well subscribe to the Mussulman's faith at once, and judge of the sincerity of a man's devotion by the length of his beard! One paragraph of sound, sensible language, is worth a whole folio of inflated, empty oratory.

Among the various objects of legislation to which the Governor has directed the attention of the General Assembly, there is one which is a novelty in the history of our government. It is recommended to the Legislature to make an appropriation for supporting a kind of professorship of the science of Agriculture in the University of North-Carolina. The plan is, to purchase a farm near the college, and to employ a person to superintend it, who is acquainted with the theory of farming, and has practical knowledge of the most approved systems of modern tillage. The students of the University, accompanied by the professor of chemistry, are to visit this farm as often as convenient, and there see and learn the art of husbandry. This plan appears perfectly feasible; and as to its utility, we feel assured that all sensible persons will readily see the wide-spread advantages that must result from its adoption.

The supporters of Mr. Crawford's pretensions in this State have, for some time past, been feeding their hopes with the belief that a majority of the members of the General Assembly would be favorable to his election. But their strength has been tested, and they have been found in a minority! Early in the morning of the day on which the Legislature was to convene, the Crawfordites were found to be busily engaged in counting noses, and electioneering for Mr. Strange, of Fayetteville, who is a kindred spirit of their party, for Speaker of the Commons. The friends of Mr. Calhoun, who had not yet put their heads together, and among whom there was no concert of course, saw these movements of the adverse party just in time to designate a gentleman for the chair. Alfred Moore was nominated; he was known to be an advocate of Mr. Calhoun, but was unpopular with a great many of the members, from old party considerations; add to this, that many of the friends of Mr. Calhoun had not arrived, and it must be conceded that the election for Speaker came on under circumstances that seemed to promise nothing but defeat; yet they beat the Crawford candidate in spite of all the management of the party. There is a little discrepancy in the statements of the Star and Register; the former makes Mr. Moore's majority 9, while the latter says it is 11. But either of them is sufficient to lengthen the faces of the Crawfordites.

We last week received the semi-weekly Raleigh Register, published on Tuesdays and Fridays. The population, the wealth, and the intelligence of the citizens of North-Carolina, ought certainly to support one paper published oftener than weekly. We wish the Messrs. Gales may succeed; and we are certain they would find many patrons of their plan in this section of the state, as they are at a little neighboring village 35 miles above us. It has been a matter of astonishment with many of our citizens, that Salem, a little village only 35 miles from us, should have a stage from the east twice a week, while Salisbury, the largest town west of Raleigh, and very appropriately called the metropolis of the west, should receive the mail only once a week. By what rule of right, we should like to know, is Salem entitled to a semi-weekly mail, when Salisbury, as large as three of it, is debarred that convenience?

A most shocking suicide is related in a Norfolk paper. A Mrs. Ballard, while on a visit to her father's house, accompanied by her husband and family, took a gun, went into the field unseen, and shot herself. Mrs. Ballard was only 24 years old, of a truly amiable disposition, and pleasing manners. She had lately recovered from a severe indisposition, which is supposed to have caused a slight derangement of her mind, and induced her to commit the rash act of self-destruction.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: If you will give the following a place in your paper, you will much oblige your friend

Mr. Morse, in his Universal Geography, says, that on the north side of Dan river, not far from the North-Carolina line, there is a hill which has been a volcano; that there is a stream of lava resembling iron rust; and all around the hill are a number of volcanic stones; and that the crater is partly filled up, and grown over with timber. Note.—This hill is said to be in Virginia.

Query, 1st. Did Mr. Morse ever see this hill, with these marks of its having been a volcano?

If he did not, who gave him his information?

Query, 2d. Does any person know where this hill is, in what county, in what neighborhood?

I should be extremely glad if any person, who has knowledge of these facts, would give us information on the subject.

An inquirer after Truth.

Mr. White: The following is briefly extracted from an article I lately read in the "Indiana Farmer," entitled "A hint to the Clergy."

It is a place in your paper, if you think it reading.

"SALUTE YOUR BRIDE."

When on wedding occasions, these three damning words are dropped from the parson's lips, every giggling fellow in the house begins to feel kissing fashion. The parson then the game, and then every filthy tobacco-smith must have a *bust*! The delicate lips of the blushing bride must be slavered over, perhaps no less than twenty times, and the room set up as a public mark to be kissed at, till every blooming nymph and every old cracklin on the plantation has had a smooch! Perhaps there is nothing very criminal contained in all this; but it seems that the parson or 'quire, desirous not to offend the delicate, might as well place his negative on the impolite sentence of "salute your bride," and thus put a stop to the dirty bustle.

Georgia.—The editors of the Raleigh Register state, that they have information from Milledgeville, Geo. of Col. G. M. Troup's election as Governor of that State, by a majority of 4 votes over Matthew Talbot, Esq.

Colombian Republic.—By the arrival of the Georgetown Packet at New-York, advices have been received from Luguayra. The Republican troops were employed in bombarding Puerto Cabello. A 64 gun ship and a sloop of war had arrived, and it was expected the whole navy would join in the bombardment, when it was supposed the place would be reduced.

The Congress at Bagota had passed a decree for discharging the debts incurred by the war, in Apure and Casanore.

Another for the division of the Province of Varinas and Apure. Another authorizing a loan in Europe of \$30,000,000. Another prohibiting the exportation of tobacco in all its forms, and of gunpowder. Another for expelling from the Republic, either Spaniards or Americans, whose continuance there may be thought dangerous to the Republic. Another (in consequence of the remonstrance of the Agent of the U. States) extending the law of Sept. 25, year 11, granting certain privileges to vessels and cargoes arriving direct from Europe, to all cargoes introduced from ports of the U. States, either in national or foreign vessels. Another decree for facilitating the naturalization of foreigners who wish to settle in Colombia.

Balt. Pat.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Wednesday last, William Lee Alexander, son of D. F. Caldwell, Esq. of this town, in the fourth year of his age. It is believed that his death was occasioned by a dropsey or inflammation of the brain. He was a child of great promise, and his afflicted parents will long deeply regret his loss.

Also, at Mocksville, in this county, on Tuesday the 25th ult. Dr. Alexander Schools, in the 28th year of his age.

Also, in this county, on the 11th ult. Henry Robinson, aged about 60 years. For three or four years past, Mr. Robinson has been rambling about the country, whenever let loose, as crazy as a bedlamite. It is about seven or eight years since his faculties first exhibited symptoms of derangement; since when, his mind has been growing more and more disordered, and he died in a perfect delirium!

Savage & Kunsman,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Curtis Wilkinson, where they intend keeping for sale a general assortment of every article in the line, consisting in part of

Gold and silver Wat'heas;

Gold chains, seals and finger rings;

Ear-rings, breast pins and finger rings;

Silver table, tea, mustard and salt spoons;

Soup ladles and sugar tongs;

Britannia tea and coffee pots;

Plated castors and candle sticks;

Gilt goods of every description in the line; together with an assortment of Military Goods.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

Every attention will be paid to the watch and clock repairing business. They assure the public, that they have a first rate workman, who will be enabled to render satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their custom. They have reason to believe that some watches have not been well repaired, during last summer; those, therefore, who have had work done, and were not satisfied, will please return their watches, and they shall be repaired free of expense.

Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1823.

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Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

67

House and Lot for Sale,

IN SALISBURY.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823.

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* * * The Raleigh Star will insert the above 3 weeks, and send their account to this office for settlement.

A copy from the minutes.

Attest,

DAVID MOCK, C.P.

Price adv. \$1.25.

324

Jatawba School.

THE first semi-annual examination of the scholars of this institution, took place on Friday the 20th inst.

Four different classes were examined on the following studies, viz.: Homer's Illiad, 4 books; Ovid's Metamorphoses, the Odes of Horace, Virgil's Eclogues, Nixon's Latin Précis, together with scanning the different measures of Horace, Catullus, and the Latin Grammar. Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry in Hutton's course of Mathematics, Pike's Arithmetic, Willet and Adam's Geography, Pickett and Murray's English Grammar, reading and syncretism in Pickett's Expositor, spelling in Walker's Dictionary and Webster's Spelling Book, the shorter and child's catechism; also, on reading, writing and composition.

The subscribers having had the experience of Nathaniel N. Smith for the last session, feel a confidence in recommending him as a Teacher qualified and disposed to discharge his duty.—Under his instruction, young gentlemen can be prepared for entering any college in our country.

While due attention is paid to the classics, particular pains will be taken in teaching the English language critically, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, history and composition. Students, for the future, will be required to attend school on Saturday forenoon, for the purpose of reciting English, Grammar, reading, parsing, composition, declamation, &c. It often happens that boys who have neglected those previous studies, enter college, and graduate, without being able to write a tolerable letter, much less to arrange their thoughts in a clear, pure and eloquent style. The reason of the above regulation is to obviate this fault. Boarding can be had in decent families in the neighborhood, at the rate of \$1.25 per week.

Tuition for the languages, the different branches of mathematics, geography, &c. \$1.00 per session; for reading, writing and spelling, \$1.00.

The next session will commence on the 2nd of December next.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

HENRY CONNER,

JOHN HAYES.

Lincoln County, Nov. 20, 1823. 1w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Smith, late of Salem, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate in any shape, to come forward and make settlement as speedily as possible; and all those having claims against it, will in like manner present them, properly attested, for liquidation.

THOMAS HOLMES, Admr.

Nov. 21, 1823. 3-83

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling of the deceased in Salisbury, on Friday, the 12th day of December next, various articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, chairs, &c. And also, on the Friday following, the 19th of December, there will be sold, at the plantation of said John Smith, dec'd. a stock of Hogs, Horses, Cows, &c. and also, Corn, Fodder, &c. On all sums above two dollars, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS HOLMES, Admr.

Nov. 20, 1823. 3-83

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen., will be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

B. D. Rounsville,

At the Red House, Lexington, Davidson County,

North-Carolina.

IS prepared to accommodate travellers and visitors plentifully, comfortably, and cheaply. Past favors remind him that exertions to please have, measurably, he humbly trusts, taught him HOW. Nov. 18, 1823. 786

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms. SAMUEL PRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

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State of North-Carolina,

COTTON.

Nov. 20, 1823.

We have to notice another inactive week.—Sales of new Uplands were made of Georgia and South-Carolina, at 17 1/2 cents, and of North Carolina at 16 1/2 cents. We reduce our quotations of these descriptions accordingly. Sales of old Upland and Alabama were made at 15 1/2.

Upland new, 16 1/2; old 14 1/2; Louisiana, new 17 1/2; old 15 1/2.

Linen 13 1/2; cotton 14 1/2; Louisiana, new 17 1/2; old 15 1/2.

Price adv. \$2.44

House for Sale.

WILL sell my House and Lot in Newberry, on a commanding view. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Newberg. There is a good office belonging to the Post, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—444

Concierge, Drapery, &c. &c.

100 pieces of Cotton, ranging, 30 Chs.

Wool, Silk, &c. together with a general assortiment of Groceries, for sale by

JOSEPH AVERILL,

Fayetteville, Chowan, South-Carolina.

June 2, 1823.

AS

POETRY.

[FROM THE CHRISTIAN MONTHLY.]

LINES

Dedicated to a lovely Infant, expiring in its Father's arms.
O, gentle spirit hast away,
From pain, & scenes of pain and woe,
Of sickness, & age, and decay,
To realms of joy unknown below.
Dear, lovely Babe, thy parent's heart
Would still retain the lingering here;
But Jesus calls thee to depart,
His friendly summons thou must hear.
Let little children come to me,
"Forbid them not," the Saviour cried;
"Like these must every mortal be,
Who would in heaven with me abide."
O happy soul I unstained with sin,
In robes of innocence arrayed,
Thy heavenly joys will soon begin,
No more with cares or griefs assayed.

A REFLECTION AT SEA.
See, how beneath the moon-beam's smile
You little bollow leaves its breast,
And foams and sparkles for a while,
And, murmuring, then subsides to rest.
Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,
Bios on Time's eventful sea,
And heaving, swil'd a moment there,
Thus sinks into Eternity.

Epitaph on a Scolding Wife.
Here lies my wife, poor Molly! let her lie;
She finds repose at last....and so do I.

From the Tragedy of Sir John More.

"THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY."
Aye, beauty's wreck
Is soon accomplished. Of created things,
Nothing was finisht'd with a tool so nice
As the moth's wing. 'Tis cover'd with fine art,
The clothed in feathers to the quickest eye
Hardly perceptible. Yet one slight touch
Defaces all. So woman's beauty flies,
Brush'd by the hand of sorrow or mischance.
Escapes it these? Age will not let it pass;
It falls a victim to the thefts of time;
And there is nothing permanent on earth
But goodness. I have liv'd, Ceceha, long;
'Tis almost ten years since I saw fourscore.
Experiance tells me beauty is a shade,
And all the pride of youth's morning cloud.
Will you be taught to be forever fair,
Spite of old age and wrinkles? then be good."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not chaos like, together crushed and bruised,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.

FROM THE LONDON FAW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

INSTINCT.

Addison considered nothing as more mysterious than the natural instinct of animals, which sometimes rises far above reason, and at others falls infinitely short of it. He could not venture to pronounce it a property of matter, neither could he, on account of its extraordinary effects, regard it as an attribute of an intelligence. He therefore looked upon it, like gravity in bodies, as an immediate impression of Providence, and as the Divine Power acting in its creatures.

There can not be a more judicious comparison than this. As gravity imparts to a body the skill to pursue invariably the shortest way to the centre of the earth, without having the least consciousness of this action; so instinct directs animal bodies to their natural destinies, as though Nature herself had thoroughly instructed them in the secrets of her views; and thus they perform actions which are consonant with the laws of wisdom without knowing any thing of the matter. As Nature has endued physical bodies with peculiar properties, such as gravity, attraction, and the like, so has she bestowed others on animal bodies; and, if I may be allowed the expression, incorporated the most essential maxims of her wisdom into living machines, just as an artist makes an automaton that performs certain human actions, but in other respects can do no more than any other machine. The whole animal kingdom is full of instances of this sort. It is not out of respect, as every reader will easily believe, that a certain beetle described by naturalists, buries the dead moles and toads which it finds, but the instinct which teaches it to subsist upon those animals, and to deposit its eggs in them, impels it to this action. The pigeons which are trained to carry letters to distant places are not more sensible than other pigeons: nothing but the blind instinct to return to their young governs them in this proceeding. It is requisite that they should have left young at the place to which they are to fly; and lest they should take a fancy to stop by the way to drink or to wash themselves, their feet are dipped at their departure in vine-

gar. The Poland geese, in St. Kilda, steal, as Martin informs us, the grass out of one another's nest, not for the sake of stealing, but because they pick up grass wherever they find it, to form a soft depository for their eggs: and as these geese live together in flocks of many thousands, they find it everywhere in the nests of their companions. Highly as Ulloa extols the almost human caution and intelligence manifested by the mules in America in descending the lofty mountains, yet a closer examination will show that it is nothing but the fear of falling at the sight of the precipices, which occasions all their caution, without any farther consideration. If at Lima they stand with their legs wide apart when they hear a subterraneous rumbling, this proves nothing more than an habitual mechanical action acquired by frequent repetition; because when the earth shakes, they are obliged to assume a firmer position with their burdens, and they take the noise and the earthquake for one and the same thing, since the one invariably accompanies the other. Such is the real history of the supposed intelligence and cunning of skill which she conferred on animal bodies to extend, in order to the attainment of the purpose of self-preservation, self-defence, and the propagation of their kind. So much is certain, that all these instincts have their appointed limits, so long as they follow their instincts, perform actions of apparently astonishing intelligence, but in other respects are so stupid as not to manifest the slightest trace of cunning in their operations. A hen, whose providence and perseverance we admire, when she lays her eggs in some sequestered spot, where she sits on and turns them, and almost sacrifices herself in her attention to them, bestows the same pains on a lump of chalk which is put under her. She leads her chickens about that they may learn to scratch up the ground and to seek worms and insects. At the same time she will tread upon one of them, and affrighted at the cries which the pain extorts from it, she clucks to warm and to soothe it; but yet she has not the sense to raise her foot and to set it at liberty. A lobster will, with inconceivable dexterity snap off his leg when one of his fellows seizes it with his claw: but if you put one of his legs between his own claw, he will not have the sense to open his claw and to remove his leg, but breaks it off, as if there were no other method of releasing himself. The ostrich hatches her eggs, as it would appear, for the purpose of having young ostriches; she nevertheless quits them for every trifling, and leaves them to perish; nay, she will even break most of them herself, for the purpose of feeding with them the young ones which she already has. This bird has, moreover, the silly instinct to swallow every thing that comes in its way, without discriminating, like other animals, whether it is hurtful to it or not. An ostrich swallowed, in Shaw's presence, several leaden bullets hot from the mould. It will greedily devour its own excrements and those of other birds, and of course manifested not the least choice in obeying the instinct of appetite. The crocodile would multiply with dangerous rapidity, were it not so stupid as to devour its own young, according to the testimony of Ulloa. Thus, too, the male tiger destroys its own species in its young; and it is observed of one of the bug family, that the female is obliged to use the greatest precaution to defend her eggs and her young from the male. The ascent and descent of larks are the result of an instinct implanted in those birds, which they follow without any consideration; for they do the very same over the sea as upon land, and hence frequently perish in the water. A thousand other examples of this kind might be adduced. They prove that these actions, which seem to manifest so much intelligence, are but the action of a machine, adapted to certain particular purposes, and that to those purposes alone this apparent intelligence extends.

GUESS WORK.

When I see a young man possess no more honour than to be dunne, I guess he will never make a man of respectability. [I guess if a young man happens to be a printer, and has no means of paying the expenses of his office but the subscription to a newspaper, it's ten to one if he don't get dunne.] When I see a man quit work because he has three or four hired men to oversee, I guess he will have

to go to jail to pay them. When I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt at the stores for whatever she fancies, I guess he will soon wish he had never been married.

When I pass a house and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops, and broken earthen, I guess the man is a horse-jockey, and the woman a spinner of street-yarn. When I pass a house and see the windows broken, a bundle of rags in one, and a hat in another, I guess the mistress is a slut, and the master loves RUM. When I see a country merchant hire two clerks to tend his store, while he sets by the stove, drinking wine, I guess he will soon have to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, or take a tour to Vermont.

Northern paper.

Sailor Converted upon the Mast.

The following was related by the captain of the John Adams, to one of the Divinity Students at Princeton, a few days ago:

While the United States' ship John Adams was lying at Norfolk, a seaman who had been for a long time addicted to intemperance and profane swearing, was ordered aloft to perform some work in the rigging of the ship. After he had been there some time, he came down and fell prostrate upon the deck and began to pray. Having been raised from the deck, he immediately retired to the steerage of the vessel for prayer. He continued in this state praying whenever an opportunity offered, until the captain, who had been absent for a few days, arrived. Hearing that a remarkable change had taken place in the conduct of the sailor, the captain sent for him, and requested to know the cause of it. He briefly told him that while in the rigging of the ship he became alarmed at the awful state in which he was living, and was convinced that he was in the broad road to ruin. He wished (he said) to live differently, and to this end desired of the captain that his grog might be stopped, and that he might be permitted to attend religious meetings on shore while the ship was in port. These privileges were granted him, and at his request a clergyman was invited to converse with him: who, after an interview of an hour and upwards, observed, that he never met with a person who had better views of religious truth, considering the short time since his exercise commenced.

This happened in May 1823, since which the vessel has been on a cruise of seven months, and during the whole time this sailor has been remarkable for his exemplary and pious conduct. The ship is now at Key West, (Thomson's Island,) where this man has been distinguished for his usefulness in attending at the sick beds of his fellow sailors, praying with them, and administering to their wants.

In this remarkable case we see the sovereignty of God in converting a profane and intemperate sailor into an humble useful Christian. And we also behold the effects which always accompany true religion, by his acts of benevolence in relieving his afflicted companions.

[Christian Gaz.

REMARKS.

Is zeal in politics accounted the mark of a vulgar intellect? Did we consider the unquenchable ardour of Pitt, did we regard the lofty enthusiasm of Fox, as evidence of a feeble, or a disordered mind? Yet we will venture to assert, that ardour in religion, is as much more noble than ardour in politics, as the prize for which it contends is more exalted. It is beyond all comparison superior to the highest human interests, the truth and justice of which, after all, may possibly be mistaken, and the objects of which must infallibly have an end.

It is a little hard, that men of piety are allowed to possess good sense on all other occasions, and whose judgment is respected in all the ordinary concerns of life, should not have a little credit given them in matters of religion, but that they should at once be transformed into ideots or madmen, in that very point which affords the noblest exercise of the human faculties.

Revenue and Expenses of the State of Vermont.
By the report of the auditor, just made to the legislature, it appears that the receipts of the treasury during the last year, from September, 1822, to September, 1823, inclusive, were \$48,571 13; and the disbursements, for the same period, were \$35,874 00; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12,697 04. The state treasury notes are all redeemed, and there is due in arrears of taxes, the sum of \$30,499 87. [A prosperous government.]

D. PARISH & CO.

35 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at unusually low prices,

550 Packages DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

10 cases	extra and super CLOTHS,
3 do	middling do
2 do	low priced do
2 do	assorted pelisse do
10 do	5-4 Devonshire Linseys
10 do	super and middling Cassimeres
5 do	common do
3 do	super striped and ribbed do
10 cases	do and middling Satinets
2 do	Bedded Cords
3 do	super Valencia Vestings
4 do	common Toilinet and Swan-down do
2 bales	heavy Flushings.
10 do	white Plains
5 do	blue, drab and mixt do
2 do	green Baizes
6 do	assorted Flannels
10 do	London Duffil Blankets
5 do	Bristol do do
10 do	3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
6 do	7-8, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
5 do	black and colored Bombazets
3 do	do figured do
2 do	do printed do
3 cases	scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
1 do	Caroline Plaids
1 do	worsted Bengal Stripes
2 do	black Bombazets
4 do	super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2 do	Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hoses
4 do	do do do half do
2 do	do do Worsted do
3 do	Women's black do
1 do	do white do
1 do	Merino Mantles and Shawls
1 do	4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5 do	7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2 do	Worsted Braces
1 do	Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10 cases	9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2 do	8-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4 do	8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6 do	9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3 do	4-4 rich tamboured do do
3 do	4-4 Japaned do do
3 do	9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Muil do
2 do	9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5 do	common, tamboured and sewed Robes
2 do	assorted Lenoes
55 do	3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicos and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8 do	super and common furniture do
3 do	Garment and Cambric Dimity
2 do	11-4 and 12-4 Marsells Quilts
2 do	4-4 Union Stripes
3 do	drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3 do	super and common Bedticks
2 bales	Dorchester do
6 cases	Britannia and Bandanna Hdks.
5 do	Madras do
4 do	Pulicat and Musulipatam do
4 do	common and super blue Romal do
3 do	4-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2 do	7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4 do	white, spotted and checked Cravats
1 do	Women's white Cotton Hose
1 do	do super black do do ingrained
1 do	Gint's white do do
2 do	Cotton Braces, assorted
30 bales	brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15 do	common Shirtings and Sheetings
6 cases	American Plaids and Stripes
1 do	do Checks
2 do	4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do	3-4 and 4-4 steam loom shirtings
3 do	4-4 Long Cloths [patterns]
1 do	do super plaid Gingham, handsome
1 do	Turkey Yarn
5 do	three cord Cotton Balls
2 do	Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10 cases	7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and demi pieces
2 do	Long Lawns
1 do	Linen Cambrics
2 do	do Handkerchiefs
2 do	assorted Table Diapers
1 do	3-4 bird eye do
1 bale	Russia
5 cases	brown and black Linens
1 bale	Imitation Sheetings
4 do	Osnaburgs
1 do	super Linen Tick
1 case	white Platillas
3 do	assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

1 case	green, pink and blue Florence
3 do	fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1 do	5-4 black Serge
1 do	do Levantine
2 do	4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
8 do	black Sinchews and Sarsnets
1 do	plaid do
2 do	black Canton Levantine
6 do	do and colored Canton Crapes
2 do	do Nankin do
3 do	Crape Dresses
1 do	rich satin embossed do
1 do	super and common black Silk Hdks.
2 do	do cross bar and plaid do
3 do	4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2 do	